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EXAMINER				
PILLAI, NAMITHA				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/782,964

**Applicant(s)**

BOCKING ET AL.

**Examiner**

NAMITHA PILLAI

**Art Unit**

2172

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 February 2011.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16 and 18-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16 and 18-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Amendment***

1. The Examiner acknowledges Applicant's submission on 2/4/11 including amendments to claims 1, 4, 6, 7, 12, 15, 24 and the addition of new claims 27 and 28. All pending claims have been rejected for being obvious over the prior arts disclosed below.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16 and 18-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Patent No. 6,049,796 (Siitonen et al.), herein referred to as Siitonen, U. S. Patent No. 6,950,988 B1 (Hawkins et al.), herein referred to as Hawkins, U. S. Publication No. 2004/0155908 A1 (Wagner) and U. S. Patent No. 7, 295, 852 B1 (Davis et al.), herein referred to as Davis.

Referring to claim 1, Siitonen discloses a wireless communications device configured for use in a wireless network (column 2, lines 16-28). A PDA device is used within a wireless network to communicate. Siitonen discloses a processor for controlling operation of the wireless communications device. Siitonen discloses a first input device coupled to the processor for accepting an input. Siitonen discloses at least one display device coupled to the processor for communicating an output.

Siitonen discloses a communications subsystem coupled to the processor for communicating with the wireless network. Siitonen discloses a memory coupled to the processor and a storage device coupled to the processor. See Figure 1. Siitonen discloses the memory having processor-executable instructions that when executed by the processor causes the processor to implement the features disclosed below. Siitonen discloses a user interface for controlling the operations of the wireless communications device including a component to compose a destination for an outgoing communication generated by the device (Figure 4A and column 2, lines 15-25). A user interface is displayed to compose a destination that is called to communicate using the PDA device. Siitonen discloses that the component providing simultaneously together a prompt and a hot list (reference number 4 and 5, Figure 4A). Figure 4A displays a user interface with a field prompt and a hot list that are simultaneously displayed. Siitonen discloses a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text (reference number 21, Figure 4C and column 5, lines 61-64). Siitonen also discloses a hot list of candidate destinations selectable at the user interface and usable as the destination (reference number 6, Figure 4A and column 3, lines 7-17). Siitonen does not disclose that the user interface comprises a home screen component from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and wherein the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination. Hawkins discloses a user interface that comprises a home screen component (Figure 5 and column 9, lines

42-47). The Figure 5 represents a home screen with the icons at the bottom of the home screen representing a plurality of features associated with the device that are selectable. Hawkins discloses that this home screen component has a mobile status portion (Figure 5), where the top bar at the home screen includes battery status and connection status associated with the status of the mobile. Hawkins also discloses that the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination (Figure 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). The component to compose a destination including a text field and a hot list are invoked from the home screen component based on the user starting to input a portion of the destination information. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Hawkins that the user interface comprises a home screen component from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and wherein the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination. Siitonen provides the composition component through the selection of an input button that provides access to the composition component (column 5, lines 29-37). Hawkins discloses that selecting a specific mode for access to electronic directories is cumbersome (column 3, lines 1-12), where Hawkins has provided a more direct and efficient means for invoking the component to compose a destination. This provides motivation for Siitonen to learn from Hawkins to provide direct and easy access to the component to compose a

destination without having to carry out unnecessary input steps. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Hawkins that the user interface comprises a home screen component from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and wherein the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination.

Siitonen and Hawkins do not disclose having an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications. Wagner discloses the home screen displaying application icons for activating associated applications with one application icon that invokes at least two of the communication capabilities (Figure 5A and page 4, paragraph 64). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Wagner an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications. Siitonen and Hawkins disclose a home screen with further display elements that can access device features (Hawkins, column 16, lines 57-63). These suggest the use of an application portion with application icons. In view of this, it would have been obvious for Siitonen and Hawkins to learn from Wagner. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Wagner an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications.

Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner do not disclose that the component to compose the destination is invokable from the home screen component manually by activating a

communication application icon. Davis discloses that the component to compose the destination is invocable from a home screen component via selection of the application icon for the respective communication capability (column 6, lines 47-55). Davis discloses at least two distinct communications capabilities, the user interface configured to provide at least one main screen adapted for invoking a plurality of applications, the plurality of applications comprising applications for controlling the at least two communications capabilities (Figure 1B). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Davis that the component to compose the destination is invocable from a home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon. The application icons in Davis serve the purpose of guiding the user to carry out functions such as calling another user (column 6, lines 47-55). Therefore these icons serve as guidance for providing access to applications that can be carried out. This provides motivation for Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner to access their application icons manually to compose a destination. One skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Davis that the component to compose the destination is invocable from the home screen component manually by activating a communication application icon.

Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner and Davis do not disclose an alphanumeric input and component to compose a destination being invoked depending on the type of the alphanumeric input. Padawer discloses an alphanumeric input and component to compose a destination being invoked depending on the type of the alphanumeric input

(column 2, lines 51-56). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Padawer a component to compose a destination being invoked depending on the type of the alphanumeric input. Padawer discloses that allowing the user to input any alphanumeric input provides an efficient way where the user could commencing inputting and identifying a service just based on the alphanumeric input. This means the user would have to take less time in accessing a specific service and then providing the additional alphanumeric input. See column 2, lines 24-32. One skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Padawer a component to compose a destination being invoked depending on the type of the alphanumeric input.

Referring to claim 2, Siitonen discloses a key-based input device to input the destination (column 2, lines 33-37).

Referring to claim 4, Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner, Davis and Padawer disclose that the destination is a telephone number to be called and the input is a portion of a telephone number wherein the input of the portion of the telephone number invokes a component to compose the destination of the telephone communication capability (Hawkins, column 21, lines 1-10 and Padawer, column 2, lines 24-32).

Referring to claim 5, Siitonen discloses that the portion of the destination populates the prompt when the component to compose a destination is invoked (reference number 21, Figure 4B), where when the user enters the portion of the destination this portion is populated on the prompt.



Referring to claim 6, Siitonen discloses that the component to compose a destination is invocable in response to an auxiliary input device (column 5, lines 46-54). Siitonen does not disclose that the component to compose a destination is invocable in response to an interaction with a main screen component of the user interface from which to invoke a communication capability from among a plurality of communication capabilities provided by the wireless communications device. Hawkins discloses that the component to compose a destination is invocable in response to an interaction with a home screen component of the user interface from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device (Figures 5, 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). Hawkins discloses how the user can directly access the component to compose a destination which is invoked from a first home screen in response to a selection that is made when the home screen is displayed resulting in the display of Figure 6B. The home screen contains multiple icons at the bottom of the screen that are associated with functions carried out in a device. The interaction includes the inputting of the destination data with the interaction occurring when a first home screen is displayed in response to which the component to compose a destination is invoked. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Hawkins that the component to compose a destination is invocable in response to an interaction with a home screen component of the user interface from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device. Siitonen provides the composition component through the selection of an input button that provides access to the composition

component (column 5, lines 29-37), this input device only directed to that specific function. Hawkins discloses that selecting a specific mode for access to electronic directories is cumbersome (column 3, lines 1-12), where Hawkins has provided a more direct and efficient means for invoking the component to compose a destination. From a home screen, the user can directly interact by inputting the destination to invoke a composition screen from the home screen. This provides motivation for Siitonen to learn from Hawkins to provide direct and easy access to the component to compose a destination without having to carry out unnecessary input steps. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Hawkins that the component to compose a destination is invocable in response to an interaction with a home screen component of the user interface from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device.

Referring to claim 7, Siitonen and Hawkins disclose that the component to compose a destination is further invocable in response to at least one of an interaction with the main screen component of the user interface (Hawkins, column 19, lines 42-48), where Hawkins discloses how the user can directly access the component to compose a destination which is invoked from a first home screen in response to a selection that is made when the home screen is displayed resulting in the display of Figure 6B. Siitonen and Hawkins also disclose that the component to compose a destination is further invocable in response to an auxiliary input device (Siitonen, column 5, lines 46-54).

Referring to claim 8, Siitonen discloses that the component to compose a destination is enabled to move between the prompt and hot list (column 2, line 51-column 3, line 16), where the user is able to input data into the prompt and move to the hot list to make the final selection.

Referring to claim 9, Siitonen discloses that the component to compose a destination is adapted to provide a filtered list of destinations from a store of destinations on the device in response to a filter input received at the user interface, the filtered list selectable at the user interface to choose a destination (column 3, lines 4-13 and Figure 4C).

Referring to claim 10, Siitonen discloses that the prompt is adapted to permit navigating and changing the destination while composing (column 6, lines 1-3), where within the prompt navigations occur to move in different directions to change and delete the destination typed in during composing.

Referring to claim 11, Siitonen discloses that the component to compose a destination is adapted to provide at least one action button for terminating composition of the destination (column 6, lines 1-4), where the characters can be cleared with a backspace button that terminates the composition of the destination provided in the user interface which includes the component to compose a destination.

Referring to claim 12, Siitonen discloses in a wireless communications device configured for use in a wireless network a method for composing a destination for an outgoing communication generated by the device (column 2, lines 16-28). A PDA device is used within a wireless network to communicate. A user interface is displayed

to compose a destination that is called to communicate using the PDA device. Siitonen discloses providing a composition screen, providing, simultaneously with the composition screen, a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text (reference number 21, Figure 4C and column 5, lines 61-64). Siitonen discloses providing, simultaneously with the composition screen, a hot list for selecting the destination, the hot list comprising candidate destinations selectable as destinations (reference number 6, Figure 4A and column 3, lines 7-17). Figure 4A displays a user interface with a field prompt and a hot list that are simultaneously displayed. Siitonen does not disclose providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination. Hawkins discloses providing a home screen from which to invoking a feature among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communication device (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 42-47). The Figure 5 represents a home screen with the icons at the bottom of the home screen representing a plurality of features associated with the device that are selectable. Hawkins discloses that this home screen component has a mobile status portion (Figure 5), where the top bar at the home screen includes battery status and connection status associated with the status of the mobile. Hawkins also discloses invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to input of a portion of the destination (Figure 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). The component to compose a destination including a text field and a hot list are invoked from the home screen component based

on the user starting to input a portion of the destination information. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Hawkins providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination. Siitonen provides the composition component through the selection of an input button that provides access to the composition component (column 5, lines 29-37). Hawkins discloses that selecting a specific mode for access to electronic directories is cumbersome (column 3, lines 1-12), where Hawkins has provided a more direct and efficient means for invoking the component to compose a destination. This provides motivation for Siitonen to learn from Hawkins to provide direct and easy access to the component to compose a destination without having to carry out unnecessary input steps. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Hawkins providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination.

Siitonen and Hawkins do not disclose having an application portion displaying one or more application icons for activating associated applications. Wagner discloses the home screen displaying application icons for activating associated applications (Figure 5A and page 4, paragraph 64). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the

art at the time of the invention to learn from Wagner an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications. Siitonen and Hawkins disclose a home screen with further display elements that can access device features (Hawkins, column 16, lines 57-63). These suggest the use of an application portion with application icons. In view of this, it would have been obvious for Siitonen and Hawkins to learn from Wagner. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Wagner an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications.

Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner do not disclose that the application icons comprise a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen. Davis discloses a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen (column 6, lines 47-55). Davis discloses at least two distinct communications capabilities, the user interface configured to provide at least one main screen adapted for invoking a plurality of applications, the plurality of applications comprising applications for controlling the at least two communications capabilities (Figure 1B). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Davis a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen. The communication icon in Davis serves the purpose of providing guidance to the user to carry out specific functions such as calling another user (column 6, lines 47-55). Therefore these icons serve as guidance for providing access to applications that can be carried out. This provides motivation for Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner to learn from Davis an icon means for accessing the composition screen. One skilled in the art at the time of the

invention would have been motivated to learn from Davis that the application icons comprise a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen.

Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner and Davis do not disclose an alphanumeric input and component to compose a destination being invoked depending on the type of the alphanumeric input. Padawer discloses an alphanumeric input and component to compose a destination being invoked depending on the type of the alphanumeric input (column 2, lines 51-56). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Padawer a component to compose a destination being invoked depending on the type of the alphanumeric input. Padawer discloses that allowing the user to input any alphanumeric input provides an efficient way where the user could commence inputting and identifying a service just based on the alphanumeric input. This means the user would have to take less time in accessing a specific service and then providing the additional alphanumeric input. See column 2, lines 24-32. One skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Padawer a component to compose a destination being invoked depending on the type of the alphanumeric input.

Referring to claim 13, Siitonen discloses receiving the destination using the prompt in response to a key-based input (column 2, lines 33-37 and lines 51-53).

Referring to claim 15, Siitonen and Hawkins disclose that the destination is a telephone number to be called and the input is a portion of the telephone number, wherein the composition screen for a telephone communication capability is invoked (Hawkins, column 21, lines 1-10).

Referring to claim 16, Siitonen discloses populating the prompt with the portion of the destination (reference number 21, Figure 4B), where when the user enters the portion of the destination this portion is populated on the prompt.

Referring to claim 18, Siitonen discloses moving between the prompt and hot list in response to navigation about the composition screen (column 2, line 51-column 3, line 16), where the user is able to input data into the prompt and move to the hot list to make the final selection.

Referring to claim 19, Siitonen discloses receiving the destination selected from the hotlist and generating the outgoing communication in response (column 3, lines 9-17).

Referring to claim 20, Siitonen discloses providing a filtered list of destinations from a store of destinations on the wireless communications device in response to a filter input at the user interface, the filtered list selectable to choose the destination (column 3, lines 4-13 and Figure 4C).

Referring to claim 21, Siitonen discloses receiving the destination and generating the outgoing communication in response (column 3, lines 9-17).

Referring to claim 22, Siitonen discloses providing a cursor adapted for use in navigating and changing the destination while composing (column 7, 26-59), a cursor can be manipulated, where the navigation of the cursor within the search field can be changed to change the destination that is being inputted during composition.

Referring to claim 23, Siitonen discloses providing at least one action button for terminating composition of the destination (column 6, lines 1-4), where the characters



can be cleared with a backspace button that terminates the composition of the destination.

Referring to claim 24, Siitonen discloses a computer program product having a computer readable medium tangibly embodying computer executable code stored thereon for carrying out the functionality claimed below (column 4, lines 11-26). The PDA device contains software routines that carry out the functions described below. The PDA represents the computer program product with computer readable medium which stores the software routine that when executed carries out the functionality claimed. Siitonen discloses composing a destination for an outgoing communication generated by a wireless communications device for use in a wireless network (column 2, lines 16-28). A PDA device is used within a wireless network to communicate. A user interface is displayed to compose a destination that is called to communicate using the PDA device. Siitonen discloses a composition screen providing simultaneously together, a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text (reference number 21, Figure 4C and column 5, lines 61-64) and a hot list usable for selecting the destination, the hot list comprising candidate destinations usable as the destination (reference number 6, Figure 4A and column 3, lines 7-17). Figure 4A displays a user interface with a field prompt and a hot list that are simultaneously displayed. Siitonen does not disclose providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination. Hawkins discloses providing a home screen

invoking a feature among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communication device (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 42-47). The Figure 5 represents a home screen with the icons at the bottom of the home screen representing a plurality of features associated with the device that are selectable. Hawkins discloses that this home screen component has a mobile status portion (Figure 5), where the top bar at the home screen includes battery status and connection status associated with the status of the mobile. Hawkins also discloses invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to input of a portion of the destination (Figure 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). The component to compose a destination including a text field and a hot list are invoked from the home screen component based on the user starting to input a portion of the destination information. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Hawkins providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination. Siitonen provides the composition component through the selection of an input button that provides access to the composition component (column 5, lines 29-37). Hawkins discloses that selecting a specific mode for access to electronic directories is cumbersome (column 3, lines 1-12), where Hawkins has provided a more direct and efficient means for invoking the component to compose a destination. This provides motivation for Siitonen to learn from Hawkins to provide direct and easy access to the component to compose a destination without having to carry out unnecessary input

steps. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Hawkins providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination.

Siitonen and Hawkins do not disclose having an application portion displaying one or more application icons for activating associated applications. Wagner discloses the home screen displaying application icons for activating associated applications (Figure 5A and page 4, paragraph 64). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Wagner an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications. Siitonen and Hawkins disclose a home screen with further display elements that can access device features (Hawkins, column 16, lines 57-63). These suggest the use of an application portion with application icons. In view of this, it would have been obvious for Siitonen and Hawkins to learn from Wagner. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Wagner an application portion displaying application icons for activating associated applications.

Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner do not disclose that the application icons comprise a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen. Davis discloses a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen (column 6, lines 47-55). Davis discloses at least two distinct communications capabilities, the user interface configured to provide at least one main screen adapted for invoking a

plurality of applications, the plurality of applications comprising applications for controlling the at least two communications capabilities (Figure 1B). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Davis a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen. The communication icon in Davis serves the purpose of providing guidance to the user to carry out specific functions such as calling another user (column 6, lines 47-55). Therefore these icons serve as guidance for providing access to applications that can be carried out. This provides motivation for Siitonen, Hawkins and Wagner to learn from Davis an icon means for accessing the composition screen. One skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Davis that the application icons comprise a communication application icon for invoking a composition screen.

Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner and Davis do not disclose an alphanumeric input and component to compose a destination being invoked depending on the type of the alphanumeric input. Padawer discloses an alphanumeric input and component to compose a destination being invoked depending on the type of the alphanumeric input (column 2, lines 51-56). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Padawer a component to compose a destination being invoked depending on the type of the alphanumeric input. Padawer discloses that allowing the user to input any alphanumeric input provides an efficient way where the user could commencing inputting and identifying a service just based on the alphanumeric input. This means the user would have to take less time in accessing a specific service and then providing the additional alphanumeric input. See column 2,

lines 24-32. One skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Padawer a component to compose a destination being invoked depending on the type of the alphanumeric input.

Referring to claims 25 and 26, Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner and Davis discloses at least two distinct communications capabilities comprise a voice capability and a non-voice capability (Davis, Figure 1B).

3. Claims 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner, Davis and Padawer as applied to claims 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16 and 18-28 above, and further in view of U. S. Patent 7, 475, 113 B2 (Stolze).

Referring to claims 27 and 28, Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner, Davis and Padawer do not disclose that the destination is an email address. Stolze discloses that the destination is an email address and the input is a portion of the email address, wherein the input of the portion of the email address invokes a component to compose the destination for an email communication capability (column 2, lines 5-13). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Stolze that the destination is an email address and the input is a portion of the email address, wherein the input of the portion of the email address invokes a component to compose the destination for an email communication capability. Stolze provides an input process that is used in Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner, Davis and Padawer to input a means for communication. This provides motivation for Siitonen, Hawkins, Wagner, Davis and Padawer to learn from Stolze for an additional input means for the communication. One skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from

Stolze that the destination is an email address and the input is a portion of the email address, wherein the input of the portion of the email address invokes a component to compose the destination for an email communication capability.

***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments submitted 2/4/11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Responses to this action should be submitted as per the options cited below: The United States Patent and Trademark Office requires most patent related correspondence to be: a) faxed to the Central Fax number (571-273-8300) b) hand

carried or delivered to the Customer Service Window (located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), c) mailed to the mailing address set forth in 37 CFR 1.1 (e.g., P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450), or d) transmitted to the Office using the Office's Electronic Filing System.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications for the examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (571) 272-4054. The examiner can normally be reached from 10:00 AM – 6:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, Boris Pesin can be reached on (571) 272-4070.

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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Namitha Pillai  
Patent Examiner  
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April 8, 2011

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